FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BRITISH MILITARY PLANE OVERFLIES TRAWLER

PY020040 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2355 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (TELAM) -- The press office of the Argentine Naval Prefecture today reported that API Primero, an Argentine flag-flying trawler has been overflown by a British military plane while fishing 8 miles outside the exclusionary zone established by Great Britain.

The report stated that the trawler was fishing at 53 degrees, 22 minutes south latitude and 62 degrees, 30 minutes west longitude, 8 miles outside the exclusionary zone established by Great Britain and 126 nautical miles off the San Diego cape lighthouse on Mitre Peninsula.

The report said that the British military plane overflew the trawler and added that the Comodoro Rivadavia naval prefecture is conducting an appropriate investigation.

DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS NO UNREST IN ARMED FORCES

PY010348 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Jose Horacio Jaunarena reiterated that only the courts can hand down sentences for General Ramon Camps and Lieutenant Colonel Carlos Pla. He again rejected the existence of any urrest within the Armed Forces, and said that the esprit de corps of their members is that of officers who are working professionally within the scope of their responsibilities.

Jaunarena made this comment shortly before departing for La Paz, Entre Rios Province, to attend the joint maneuvers of the three branches of the Armed Forces. [passage omitted]

The minister added that retired General Ramon Camps' statements did not have any effect on the government. It will be the courts that will ultimately decide about their responsibility regarding the crimes they are being accused of, he said. [passage omitted]

IRAQ WANTS TO SPEED UP DELIVERY OF ARMS

PY012008 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Sep 86 p 10

[Text] Vale do Paraiba -- The military mission headed by Minister of State for Military Affairs General 'Abd al-Jabbar Khalil Shanshal, which arrived in Brazil on 23 September, will visit the Aerospace Technology Center, CTA, this afternoon. The CTA is run by the Aeronautics Ministry. The Iraqi mission will meet CTA deputy director Brigadier Sergio Ferolla, and receive information on the progress Brazil has made in the nuclear area, as well as on the military programs developed by the CTA's Institute of Advanced Studies (IEAV), particularly the BLG-252 bomb, with a kill radius of 1 km.

The mission arrived in Sao dos Campos (a county 97 km northeast of Sao Paulo) on 29 September for a 3-day visit. In the morning they visited the Brazilian Aeronautics Company (EMBRAER) facilities, where they were received by EMBRAER Director-Superintendent Engineer Ozilio Carlos da Silva, and Commercial Director for Military Affairs Brigadier Luiz Thomaz Carilho Teixeira Gomes. During an audiovisual presentation, the visitors learned about EMBRAER's main products. They then visited the assembly lines of the T-27 Tucano military training plane and of the AMX fighter-bomber. The delegation then had lunch with EMBRAER directors to whom they expressed their desire to buy the AMX fighter in the future.

At 1500, the Iraqi mission visited the ENGESA [Specialized Engineers, Inc] plant, which produces the Jararaca, Urutu, and Cascavel armored cars. The mission was interested in ENGESA's latest product: the heavy EET-1 Osorio tank.

On 1 October, the Iraqi mission will visit AVIBRAS [Brazilian Aerospace Industry], where they will meet AVIBRAS President Engineer Joao Verdi de Carbalho and Commercial Director Pedro Vial.

Brazil has been one of Iraq's major arms suppliers since the 1970's. The Iraqi mission wants to accelerate the delivery of military equipment because of the losses sustained over the past few months in the war against Iran. They want new units of the Astros-2 multiple rocket-launcher, S rockets [produced by AVIBRAS and already in operation in Iraq] the Urutu, Cascavel, and Jararaca armored vehicles, the Osorio tank (which the Iraqi army does not have), and the T-27. Since the beginning of the year, Iraq has been training its pilots with the T-27 (it has some 23 planes).

IRAN WARNS AGAINST RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

PY020200 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Oct 86 p 5

[Text] Brasilia -- Iranian Foreign Trade Deputy Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati yesterday warned the Brazilian Government about the country's need to reconsider its relationship with "countries that have no political or economic future, such as Iraq," if it wants to have a promising future in the Persian Gulf region. According to reports released this week, ENGESA [Specialized Engineers, Inc] and AVIBRAS [Brazilian Aerospace Industry] will soon sign a $2-million contract with the Iraqi Government for the sale of sophisticated war material. Acting Foreign Minister Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima has confirmed that the talk "was very frank," but refused to comment on the warning.

The Iranian representative did not condemn the Brazilian export of weapons to Iraq: "We do not want Brazil to reduce its trade relations with any country, but we want Brazil to reconsider certain relationships, especially with those countries such as Iraq, that have no political or economic future," he stated. He recalled that some countries are supplying weapons to Iraq, thinking that in this manner they will solve the problem more quickly.

The Iranian deputy minister added that his country will be able to help Brazil improve its presence in the Persian Gulf region: "Should Brazil purchase more petroleum from the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iran will purchase more Brazilian products," he stated.

Besharati denied that his country's delegation came to Brazil to negotiate the purchase of weapons. He said that Iran wants to increase its relationship with "independent countries," and for this reason, he accepted an invitation for an official visit to Brazil. The Iranian deputy minister yesterday announced the signing of an Iranian-Brazilian agreement for the reactivation of the joint Brazilian-Iranian commission that will hold its first meeting before the end of this year.

BOMB EXPLODES AT CHILEAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

PY011733 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Four bombs have exploded in different parts of Santiago. One of them was placed inside the men's room on the second floor of the Chilean-American Institute building at 1467 Morida Street. There was only minor damage and no casualties.

Another bomb exploded in front of the tax office at 24 San Pascual Street in Las Condes district, causing some damage to the building but no casualties. A third bomb exploded in the facilities of CEMA [Chilean Mothers' Center] at 3065 Simon Bolivar Street, causing some damage. The fourth bomb went off in a traffic light box 8890 La Granja Street, in La Granja district. The bomb destroyed the traffic light box and broke some windows.

AIR FORCE'S GEN MATTHEI FAVORS DIALOGUE

PY020255 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Government Junta member and Air Force Commander General Fernando Matthei said in Iquique that he favors a dialogue with all the representatives of the democratic political organizations of the country. The Air Force chief made this statement after participating in the opening of the Third Medical Services Congress of the Chilean Air Force [FACH].

During a conversation with the local meda, Gen Matthei said he favors a dialogue among all Chileans.

[Begin recording] [Matthei] Excuse me, first let me greet Iquique. I spent much of my youth in this city and I feel a special affection for it. [Words indistinct] I do not like to contact the media because I do not like publicity, so I normally come without prior notice. However, today -- yes -- I will be very pleased to answer your questions. You asked me if I am (?prepared); well, we will see. I am sure I am.

[Reporter] Gen Matthei, Admiral Merino said he is willing to start talking with the democratic opposition. What can you say in name of the Air Force?

[Matthei] I think that the problem of the dialogue is a matter that must be discussed, since anything that can be discussed among Chileans is something good. As I have said many times, I think that we should have started this a long time ago, speaking to everyone, because a dialogue really means that everyone must have the will to speak, not only one party, and we are willing.

[Reporter] Has the attack against President Pinochet affected the solidarity among the Junta members, and if so in what way?

[Matthei] No, there has always been great solidarity. For 13 years people have tried to introduce a little wedge, or rather a big wedge among us, and they have never succeeded, and they never will; they can be sure of that... [several reporters vie to ask a question].

[Matthei] Please, agree on who will speak first.

[Reporter] What do you think of the Chilean report delivered at the UN General Assembly?

[Matthei] I think that anything said at the United Nations has no meaning. Not even what we say. There are no practical results. There are always people who, no matter what is being discussed, always say the same things. So whatever is said is of no consequence, because we have also said the same things before. Therefore, the United Nations is of no consequence. Look, I never cared much; the United Nations has never done anything important through its political organization. It has done things through its technical organizations, though. [end recording] [passage omitted]

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UN ASSEMBLY

PY011404 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0015 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Address by Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle to UN General Assembly in New York on 29 September -- Recorded]

[Excerpts] Mr President, I would like to start my speech by expressing my government's hearty congratulations for your being named as president of this General Assembly. Your naming is recognition not only of you, but of the extensive work your country has conducted in the United Nations.

I cannot forget to mention our gratitude and thanks to outgoing president Ambassador Jaime de Liniers, a close friend of Chile, who concluded his brilliant diplomatic career by becoming president of the most important world forum.

I would also like to greet Ambassador Javier Perez de Cuellar, who has presided over this organization for 5 years, and through particularly difficult times.

Mr President. We have commemorated the 40th anniversary of the UN and started our fifth decade of existence with increasing worries. Today's United Nations is a pale reflection of that which arose from the burned remains of World War II as an example of the international community's enlightened interest in decisively expressing humanity's dream of permanent peace.

Today, this organization, on which so many hopes were placed, is going through a serious crisis -- not only financial, but of confidence and destiny. The member countries that do not make their contributions on time are mainly responsible for the financial crisis, as well as those others which, incredibly, make selective contributions, benefiting only the programs that favor their political objectives. Finally there are those countries which have assumed the illegal position of unilaterally reducing their contribution, thus violating their international obligations to which they originally had freely committed themselves.

There is, however, an even more serious crisis: The one that results from our lack of confidence in the organization and its capacity to reach the objectives for which it was founded.

Created as an instrument to secure peace, the United Nations has instead become a forum for sterile confrontations. The organization, therefore, has lost the capacity to be a major influence in international life. It has likewise lost its ability to impose prudence on the behavior of states and to generate efficient initiatives with which to solve problems.

The lack of agreement to make progress in transcendent matters, and the real stagnation which has negated the will for consensus on essential subjects, have instead introduced a tendency for pompous, furious, and useless rhetoric. Such rhetoric has brought about a continuous avalanche of innocuous resolutions. An atmosphere of orthodoxy has suffocated creativity and at the same time established a doctrine where the capacity for innovation, or for acting for the international benefit, are simply nonexistent. [passage omitted]

The situation in South Africa worries us. The root of this conflict is the apartheid policy practiced by that country's government. Chile has rejected this policy many times. My government also supports the efforts of the international community, of the secretary general, and of the Security Council, to peacefully obtain Namibia's independence. An important landmark in this process is Resolution No 435 that guarantees a realistic solution that ensures the right to free self-determination of the Namibian people, to their territorial integrity, and to their national unity. [passage omitted]

With great satisfaction I have acknowledged Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro's attitude toward my country. The Chilean government likewise expects that the process of rapprochement that we started with Bolivia will yield positive and definite results, and begin a stage of cooperation between the two countries. [passage omitted]

Mr President, my government, which is always interested in initiatives that can lead to peace and to the enhancement of international security, has received with interest and satisfaction Brazil's proposal to declare the South Atlantic a zone of peace and cooperation. This project is aimed at attaining important objectives in the fields of economic development, social well-being, and peace. These objectives must receive the approval of the General Assembly.

The general objectives must retain their priority status and we must remove factors alien to these objectives, as in the case of partisan interests or attitudes of certain countries, from distorting the goals and generous nature of the Brazilian proposal.

Mr President, the severe worldwide economic recession of recent years has had serious political, economic, and social consequences on the developing world and has worsened the effects of the crisis that I mentioned earlier. The developing countries have been forced to adjust their economies -- with painful political and social consequences -- and thus bear the brunt of the situation for which the macroeconomic policies of industrialized nations are to blame.

We are dismayed that, while we are compelled to bear this heavy burden, the developed countries are adjusting their economies only partially, allowing the most serious imbalances recorded in contemporary history. By doing so they have merely worsened the crisis.

We are convinced that a lasting solution to the crisis can only be attained through an overall and coherent approach to the burning problems that plague development, problems that include the very serious foreign debt problem. For this we need the industrial nations to make fundamental changes in their economic policies, to acknowledge their responsibility for the problems that have been created, and to make it possible to establish conditions that would allow a truly free international trade unencumbered by the arbitrary obstacles that currently hamper exports from developing countries and that lead to the loss of investments. This seriously affects the Latin American region.

The Chilean people are among those that have suffered most in Latin America. It is only fair, however, to recognize that they have coped with the crisis with fortitude and dedication and now are firmly marching toward economic recovery, obtaining significant growth rates and scrupulously fulfilling their financial obligations.

Mr President, Chile has identified, with great concern, the serious decline in respect for the principle of nonintervention, which is an irreplaceable legal instrument for the coexistence and harmonious development of relations among the states. Over recent years, we have had to reject many interventions into Chilean affairs. Under the pretext of concern over human rights, attempts have been made from abroad to direct our political fate. Attempts have been made to impose on us procedures and plans that are not ours; and the regulations established in our Constitution, which have been approved by the Chilean people, have been questioned.

When criticizing the human rights situation, people ignore the unquestionable achievements that have been made in this area; court decisions are objected to and questioned; and what is more, I believe that terrorist actions are not praised only because many other countries also suffer the same scourge.

But worse yet, it is a bitter irony that most of those who criticize and accuse us do not themselves uphold an authentic democracy and ignore human rights. They do not respect the rights of other nations to choose and determine their own destiny, and yet they do not plan to grant freedom and democracy to their nations.

The international community observes with consternation how some states are involved in the training, financing, logistical support, and protection of terrorism. In doing so, those responsible do not only violate the principle of nonintervention, but also perpetrate a true act of aggression and become accomplices to crimes against humanity.

It is because of this that the international community must urgently undertake joint action to counter the unprecedented terrorist escalation that is affecting the majority of the international community and is violating fundamental human rights regulations.

We are aware that each member nation has the inevitable responsibility to combat this scourge which threatens peace both at the domestic level and at the international level.

We also believe that all nations have a responsibility at the international level to coordinate their activities and to prosecute and punish -- according to their laws -- those who perpetrate or support either directly or indirectly these criminal acts.

Chile has been suffering this criminal action for over 15 years. Terrorism did not stop during the Popular Unity [UP] Government, because the Communist Party which made up this government alleged that the objective was not only to achieve political power, but total power, and that all available means were justified.

Today my country is still the victim of this impudent aggression. In fact, as we reported to the Security Council, the Chilean Armed Forces in early August discovered in the northern and central regions an enormous arsenal that was clandestinely introduced into the country by sea along Chile's extensive seacoast. This arsenal is impressive, especially in a small country like Chile. The arms are in perfect condition, and up to now include 3,260 U.S. M-16 automatic rifles; 214 Belgian FAL rifles; 114 Soviet Katyushka rocket launchers, the same kind that is presently being used in Afghanistan; 160 LAW rockets; almost 2 million rounds of ammunition for these weapons; 3,000 kg of high-power explosives; 2,000 hand grenades; 1,800 rocket bombs; and numerous other items that would take too long to enumerate at this time. In sum, over 80 tons of arms have been found, valued at more than $10 million.

Other arsenals were found in Santiago, thus showing the magnitude of the terrorist challenge we are facing. It is believed that much of this material has yet to be detected and confiscated. This is fundamentally what justifies the temporary exceptional measures that we have been compelled to enforce throughout Chile.

My government has formally requested internal cooperation to determine the origin of these arms. We must also keep in mind that the destructive power of these arms and the information we have on how they were introduced into the country indicate that, in addition to a terrorist operation, we are facing a true military operation that was planned and financed outside Chile with the sole objective of promoting violence, destruction, and death, and thus submerging the country in a civil war.

If we reflect on the number of deaths that could have been caused by these arms, we can understand the magnitude of the tragedy that has been avoided. We must also view the massive human rights violations that this action would have entailed.

We know who is behind these actions. They have not concealed it, and we believe that the international community cannot be indifferent or remain passive in the face of this aggression, because if what was done in Chile goes unpunished today, it could become an irreversible evil in the entire region in the future.

In this regard, we must once again denounce the Chilean Communist Party [PCCh], which has repeatedly and publicly asserted its support for the armed struggle with the objective of establishing a totalitarian government in Chile that will, in turn, aid terrorist or guerrilla movements operating in other parts of the continent. The deceitful and permanent campaign that has been propagated by Radio Moscow or other mass media every day for more than 13 years is more proof of this statement.

In addition to this illegal and immoral action, those responsible for it have had the imprudence to try to become champions of international peace and freedom and to launch an international slander campaign against Chile to disguise their involvement in this campaign, or to cover up the finding of this arsenal by hiding the truth from the international public. This is the culmination of an infamous process promoted by countries in the Soviet orbit which, through a constant domestic and international offensive, have promoted violence in Chile.

It is necessary for Western nations, particularly Latin American nations, to be aware that these arms were not intended merely to undermine the present Chilean Government. The violence they seek to unleash falls within the framework of a criminal plan that is not new and has as its ultimate objective the erosion of the essential values that guide Western nations.

As I have already said, Chileans, 1971 witnessed the introduction of a gigantic Soviet arsenal, which also astonished international public opinion.

There is enough evidence to associate this process affecting my country with actions that disturb other countries. International terrorism also affects other countries of the continent. Its goal is quite clear: To prevent the consolidation of democracy in Latin America. Those who believe they can fulfill this goal do not know how wrong they are.

All the Chilean democratic sectors, including the opposition, have condemned the illegal introduction of weapons. But as I said, the serious aspect of the arms discovery was the confirmation that the arms were intended to create a civil war in my country. This is why on 7 September 1986 the president was the target of a despicable attack by a terrorist group using arms linked to the arsenals. The intention was to kill him and create real national chaos. The result of this tragic incident, the first in Chilean history affecting a president, was that five people were killed and nine seriously wounded.

With criminal determination and boldness, the terrorists attempted to assassinate the president and his guards. With this action they showed that they are subject to no moral or humanitarian principles. This is the logic of the terrorist military action advocated by international communism.

Despite these serious incidents, the Chilean Government continues the process of democratic institutionalization. The government believes that the illegal introduction of weapons, the assassination effort, and the revolutionary goal sought by subversion, have really united all Chileans who oppose violence and advocate peace.

As we denounce this attack here at the UN General Assembly, we would like to solemnly reiterate our unyielding willingness to lead Chile to full democracy, and to reiterate our government's commitment to continue the process of institutionalization in accordance with the regulations established by the 1980 Constitution, which sets up obligations for the people and for those who govern.

Mr President, it is easy to make a critical evaluation of the United Nations. We do not wish to do this; this is not our style. On this occasion Chile would like to share with the other delegations some thoughts about the future. There are areas of agreement which require thorough study and which represent a useful field in which to coordinate UN efforts.

If we guide the UN efforts into these areas instead of other areas, we can establish an environment of greater trust at the United Nations. My country would like to formally propose that the United Nations concentrate its actions on the areas of agreement. We have identified some areas in which fruitful negotiations are possible.

1. Use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. This is a very valuable instrument for development, which requires great involvement on the part of the UN General Assembly. In order to publicize the great contribution made by the IAEA, an appropriate political and legal framework should be established so that all countries can benefit from this technology. The world can no longer continue to view with astonishment the destructive and distorted effects of nuclear energy. On the contrary, we want the use of its positive elements and we want to ensure that such a precious source of energy creates life and not death.

2. Reorganization of the mechanisms of regional disarmament. In view of the stagnation of the negotiations for world disarmament, we believe that we should try to carry out actions in the area of regional disarmament. These mechanisms should have instruments aimed at creating a protective network for many countries, or at least reducing the dangers created by the potential conflicts that proliferate in various parts of the world. It is obvious that the creation of this type of mechanism would free resources for development.

With regard to my country, this is not a rhetorical proposal. On the contrary, it is an important foreign policy goal. This is why we immediately supported the proposal by Peruvian President Alan Garcia for regional disarmament. In addition to that, and consistent with that principle, the Chilean and Peruvian Armed Forces early this year began meetings aimed at finding specific formulas to reduce arms expenditures.

We believe that there are other regions of the world where similar agreements on initiatives should emerge aimed at reducing the influence of force and actively promoting conditions for world peace, security, and justice. Without doubt, the United Nations can fulfill the role of inducing and giving impetus to this type of initiative.

3. Use of space for peaceful purposes. The international community has been observing with growing interest the technological challenge of space exploration and exploitation. Chile, like other developing nations, hopes to benefit from cooperation in this field. Therefore, it is very important to take measures to reach an international agreement on the appropriate legislation for sharing all the benefits of space technology.

The international community looks with hope at space, which belongs to humanity, because it will provide information on how to protect natural resources. The field of space exploration will provide instruments for economic and social growth. Sharing the benefits of space exploration undoubtedly implies recognizing the right of the nations carrying out space exploration to gain from the benefits thereof in accordance with the scientific and technical research they have carried out.

4. Problems related to the environment. There are many problems today in the international community that result from the deprevation of natural resources and the contamination of the air, sea, and earth. This has created an urgent situation which the UN General Assembly cannot disregard. A poisoned environment goes against the basic principles of healthy and humane conditions, which people need in order to live with dignity. This is why it is important to study this issue and to appreciate the problems created by contamination that crosses borders and waste that goes to third countries, thus creating dangerous and harmful situations.

5. World food problem. The international community has observed with astonishment the food crisis that has affected some African countries, and the drama of development affecting that continent. The international community is prepared to conduct actions to solve the world food problem with emphasis on Africa. This is a new area of agreement which should encourage our effort and imagination.

Mr President, Chile is firmly convinced that there are areas of agreement like the ones I have briefly described, and that the time has come to begin a process of integrated and comprehensive negotiations in these areas which have many things in common. Their basic characteristics are that they could become bridges for international agreements, and the impetus to lead the United Nations along a technical path that disregards ideological considerations.

Mr President, by making these proposals, which of course must be perfected at the respective forums when the appropriate political time comes, we are only moved by our desire to serve the international community by putting aside strict dogmatism and circumstantial sectarianism.

The United Nations cannot continue to be the site of useless confrontations, accusations, and disputes, which wear down its credibility. It is very important to look to the future and to take advantage realistically and pragmatically of the issues that can unite the people around their permanent interests.

Mr President, when Western Europe was still suffering from the destruction caused by World War II, allied and rival nations conceived with modesty, but with determination and imagination, the idea of a goal based on points of agreement. That effort grew and gradually became what is now called the EEC, which has become a very important process in the history of cooperation among people.

Now as we face the need to reflect again on the ideals of the United Nations, it is useful to look back at the EEC process. The choice now is either cooperation and understanding, or disintegration and confrontation. My government is convinced that the modest but decisive method of searching for points of agreement will allow us to take concrete and realistic steps toward a more integrated, unified, and peaceful world. Thank you very much, Mr President. [applause]

30-POINT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BOLIVIA

PY011922 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle and his Bolivian counterpart, Guillermo Bedregal, concluded yesterday in New York their third round of talks by signing a 30-point agreement.

Del Valle and Bedregal said their talks showed that their efforts to promote socioeconomic and political rapprochement between their two countries are going quite well. Proof of this, they said, is the fact that Bolivian and Chilean Foreign Ministry aides will meet again in the next few days to pursue that common endeavor.

Because the 30-point agreement signed in New York on the occasion of the UN General Assembly was drafted by the two countries, it is taken for granted that it will be implemented. The ministers noted, however, that the implementation of some points will take a little longer.

They also reported that the team of negotiators will be made up of 10 officials from each country, 3 of whom will be senior officers appointed by their respective presidents.

The two ministers also announced that they will meet again on 14 October in Lima on the occasion of a SELA meeting, and in November on the occasion of an OAS meeting to be held on Guatemala. [passage omitted]

EXPERT CONCERNED OVER ARGENTINE NUCLEAR DUMP

PY301829 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The Chilean Ecological Institute has voiced concern over Argentina's decision to build a nuclear waste dump in the Patagonia region.

The Argentina Government today said that the waste dump will be built in Gastre, 2,000 km southwest of Buenos Aires and 180 km from the Chilean border. The Chilean Nuclear Energy Commission will request more information on an AFP report concerning this subject, but declined to make any comment. The township of Gastre, which is located in Chubut Province, and Ancud in Chile are on the same latitude.

Juan Grau, secretary general of the Ecological Institute, has said that the idea of this nuclear dump is a consequence of having irresponsibly undertaken a nuclear energy program. Those countries which find it essential to use nuclear energy are confronted with the need to dispose of their nuclear waste. The fact is that nuclear waste will remain radioactive for 20,000 years. Although it has not yet been possible to eliminate the radioactivity generated by nuclear waste, it has been possible to reduce it through a vitrification process. In any case, nuclear waste is always a risk, Grau said.

Asked whether the Argentine nuclear dump will pose any threat of radioactive contamination to Chile, Grau said that it would represent a risk only if there is an earthquake similar to those that periodically shake the continent. A seismic movement could break open the nuclear waste deposits. He added that we should find out if underground water flows in the area of the future nuclear dump from one country to another. If this is the case, any major earthquake could represent a serious risk, Grau said.

URBAN GUERRILLA GROUP CRP ATTACKS FACTORY

PY011311 Paris AFP in Spanish 1535 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Lima, 1 Oct (AFP) -- A self-styled urban guerrilla group called the Revolutionary Commandos of the People [Commandos Revolucionarios del Pueblo] (CRP) today claimed responsibility for the bombing attack of a metal working plant last night in this capital. The Aceros Arequipa and Laminadora del Pacifico enterprise, which belong to Peruvian and Chilean investors, manufacture their products at the plant which was damaged.

The CRP pamphlet explains that the purpose of the attack was to bring attention to a law concerning the reactivation of the steel sector that is about to be approved by the Peruvian Government. According to the CRP, the law contains rules and regulations that favor private investors to the detriment of the state enterprise Siderperu [Peruvian State Iron and Steel Enterprise].

The pamphlet, which was distributed at the plant that was attacked, states that the APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] government has sold out, and could not care less about harming a strategic enterprise like Siderperu and that it favors (...) private capitalists.

The CRP is an urban guerrilla group that emerged in Lima less than 1 year ago. The security services believe it is a splinter group of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement [MRTA].

SHINING PATH ATTACKS TWO VILLAGES; KILLS ONE

PY011425 Paris AFP in Spanish 0035 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Lima, 30 Sep (AFP) -- [Passage omitted] Military authorities have confirmed that other terrorist attacks were carried out in the interior of the country. The attacks occurred in the jungle locality of Tocache and in the Andean community of Vicus, Ayacucho, where a campesino had his throat cut. [passage omitted] The counter-subversive military command has attributed the terrorist attacks in Tocache and Vicus to the Maoist Shining Path guerrilla group.

In Tocache, 700 km northeast of Lima, approximately 20 armed men entered the village on 30 September and threw explosives at government offices and banks and then fled, leaving a red flag with the hammer and sickle flying in the main plaza.

Another Shining Path gang entered the village of Vicus an Ayacucho community 596 km southeast of Lima, on 30 September and executed campesino Luis Gonzales, accusing him of being a stool pigeon of the authorities.

SHINING PATH ESTABLISHES FOUR 'LIBERATED ZONES'

PY012147 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0101 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Lima, 30 Sep (EFE) -- Cristobal Campana Delgado, a deputy for La Libertad Department, has said in Lima that the Maoist Shining Path guerrillas have declared four Peruvian settlements of that Northern region "liberated zones."

Campana, who is a deputy for the ruling American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, said that the "Liberated Zones" are: Angasmarca, Mollebamba, Mollepata, and Sitabamba in Santiago de Chuco Province. According to other reports, the guerrillas have distributed land among peasants of the region.

Deputy Campana said that the Shining Path has been attacking the police stations located in those settlements since 1984, killing several policemen and forcing the police stations to close down. In 1985, the guerrillas attacked Mollebamba, destroyed its town hall, and knocked down some high-tension pylons in Santiago de Chuco.

Deputy Campana said that this year Shining Path guerrillas have also attacked four settlements, where they organized "People's Committees" and sentenced 10 people -- Civilian authorities and peasants -- to death. He added that a person called Flores was recently murdered in Angasmarca, and that a red flag and a written message with death threats against both the authorities and the candidates running for the November elections were found on the body.

Deputy Campana said that he has come to Lima to request that the Interior Ministry reopen the police stations in the settlements declared "Liberated Zones" by the guerrillas. He added, however, that no positive results have been obtained so far.

VICE PRESIDENT RECOVERS, LEAVES HOSPITAL

PY011636 Paris AFP in Spanish 1507 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 30 Sep (AFP) -- Peruvian Vice President Luis Alberto Sanchez said today that he will resume his public duties next week, after a prostate operation that kept him in the hospital for 25 days. Senator Sanchez is a famous educator, a writer, and a prominent politician. He left the Police Hospital yesterday. He was hospitalized on 5 September for retention of urine. His doctor, Oscar Gaviland, operated on him on 13 September.

Sanchez told local reporters this morning that, according to his doctors, his condition is good. He said the doctors ordered him to rest this week before resuming his duties. Sanchez became ill while substituting for President Alan Garcia during the latter's visit to Zambabwe to attend the Nonaligned Summit.

CABINET RESOLUTION CONDEMNS U.S. 'MEDDLING'

PA012211 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 1 Oct 86 pp A-1, D-11

[Resolution issued by the cabinet on 30 September -- passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] /Resolution No 111/

(dated 30 September 1986)

This resolution supports the action of the Foreign Relations Ministry.

/The Cabinet/

/Considering:/

That the U.S. Senate, acting on the proposal of U.S. Legislator /Jesse Helms,/ in accordance with its internal legislation [legislacion interna], has ordered an investigation of alleged human rights violations and trafficking of drugs and arms by the Defense Forces of Panama, in an unusual meddling action in the internal affairs of the Republic of Panama.

That this kind of action is significantly in contrast with the continuous efforts by the Government of the Republic of Panama and its Defense Forces to repress the drug trafficking crimes and the traffic of arms, with obvious results, which have repeatedly deserved the recogntion of the U.S. public organizations that should repress these kinds of illegal actions in their own country.

That this action immediately caused the strong protest by the Panamanian foreign relations minister, Dr Jorge Abadia, in a note dated 26 September, presented personally to the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs. We believe it appropriate to quote the following part of the note, which reads:

"Regarding the unfortunate amendment of Senator Helms, we hereby state that we do not fear any kind of investigation, and emphatically want to manifest that the Panamanian Government has carried out and continues to carry out appropriate and in-depth investigations on the trafficking of drugs and other related crimes, which have rendered positive results in the struggle against this scourge of mankind. Official documents of the U.S. Government provide unquestionable testimony of this reality."

That in a correct action, the foreign relations minister, in view of the campaign of slanders planned against our government, and our defense forces, has affirmed, in the same protest note for the violation of the principles of international law that forbid the meddling in the internal affairs of any nation, the following:

"The Panamanian people and government have lost their patience and can no longer devote more efforts to the endless task of proving our innocence in response to the planned and groundless campaign of slanders."

/Resolves:/

/Article One:/ To support the protest efforts and actions made by the foreign relations minister to the U.S. Government.

/Article Two:/ To reiterate the unrestricted support of the efforts by the Defense Forces of Panama in the open struggle to repress and control drug trafficking; efforts performed in a way that have received wide international recognition.

/Article Three:/ To maintain a state of vigilance against those actions that may irresponsibly undermine relations with other nations and to promote all the necessary measures to preserve the sovereignty, dignity, and security of the Republic of Panama as an independent country in view of the meddling in its internal affairs.

/Article Four:/ To inform the organizations, international agencies, and friendly governments about this action, which the Government of the Republic of Panama believes is an open meddling in the internal affairs of our country, and to openly manifest the decision to use, if it becomes necessary, all the means provided by international law due to this affront to international order.

/To Be Published and Enforced/
Issued in Panama City on 30 September 1986.
/Eric Arturo Delvalle/President of the Republic
Government and Justice Minister /Rodolfo Chiari De Leon/
Acting Foreign Relations Minister /Jose Maria Cabrera J./
Acting Education Minister /Jorge Arosemena/
Finance Minister /Hector Alexander/
Acting Public Works Minister /Rogelio Dumanoir/
Agriculture Minister /Bruno Garisto/
Acting Commerce and Industries Minister /Dorothy de Sing/
Labor and Social Welfare Minister /Jorge Federico Lee/
Housing Minister /Roberto Velasquez/
Health Minister /Carlos A. de Sedas Jr./
Acting Planning and Economic Policy Minister /Ovigildo Herrera/
Presidency Minister /Nander A. Pitty Velasquez/

UNADE Parties Condemn U.S.

PA11900 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 1 Oct 86 pp 1, a-12

["Declaration" of the National Democratic Union's (UNADE) Interparty Commission dated 30 September]

[Text] The Popular Broad Front (Frampo), Liberal Party, Agrarian Labor Party (PALA), Panamenista Party, Republican Party, Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) -- all members of UNADE -- together with other allied political sectors constituting the political and programmatic political support to the National Government headed by His Excellency ERIC ARTURO DELVALLE considers it an inescapable, historical responsibility to express its opinion before the national and international community in face of the attacks against the Republic of Panama.

We declare and protest the following:

1. On 24 September 1986, the U.S. Senate agreed to authorize an investigation by one of the U.S. security agencies (CIA) on the alleged participation of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama [FDP] in international drug trafficking, violations of human rights, and arms smuggling. This action constitutes an open intervention in the internal affairs of the Panamanian nation, which we consider offensive to national sovereignty and dignity.

2. This open intervention in the internal affairs of the Panamanian nation constitutes a flagrant violation of international norms regulating the peaceful coexistence among States, national sovereignty, and international juridical order encompassing the principles approved in the UN CHarter, of which the United States and Panama are signatories.

3. We repudiate and protest -- because we consider it an offense to our national interests --the attitude against the NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, THE FDP, AND THE PANAMANIAN PEOPLE'S INTERESTS resulting from a plot devised by the U.S. Senate's most regressive sector in an attempt to destabilize the country in order to create conditions to prevent faithful compliance with the TORRIJOS-CARTER treaties.

4. The UNADE parties applaud and support the courageous attitude assumed by His Excellency ERIC ARTURO DELVALLE, president of the republic, at the United Nations and the peace efforts conducted by General MANUEL ANTONIO NORIEGA MORENO as a valuable contribution toward the solution of the grave conflicts afflicting our Central America brothers.

5. Lastly, WE URGE the rank and file of our political groups and the Panamanian people in general to remain in a STATE OF ALERT In order to patriotically and massively respond to the call of our political leaders in view of the attacks and interventions that our country, its government, and fundamental institutions are now facing.

[Signed] DARIEN AYALA W., PRD
ALEXIS STANZIOLA, Frampo
COLONEL JOSE D. BAZAN, Republican Party
GABRIEL CORDOVEZ C., Panamenista Party
LUIS DE LEON ARIAS, PALA
ALFREDO ALEMAN JR., Liberal Party

PRD Scores U.S. Actions

PA012145 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 1 Oct 86 pp 1, 8-a

[Communique issued by the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] -- date not given]

[Text] The PRD declares most energetically against the actions taken by a sector of the U.S. Senate, which is tantamount to meddling in the internal affairs of the Republic of Panama, which it tries to get the ill-reputed Central Intelligence Agency to investigate our country's National Defense Forces [FDP].

These acts are not conducive to the good understanding that should exist between two sovereign states, which in addition are partners in a business -- as is the Panama Canal -- whose defense is the joint responsibility of both country's Armed Forces.

The Panamanian FDP spent considerable money training special agents to combat drug trafficking and cooperating with colleagues at an international level, more so since drug consumption has become such a scourge in U.S. society.

The PDR will remain alert at all times and will act as necessary against foreign meddling in our internal affairs.

Dr Carlos Ozores Typaldos, secretary general
Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, president
Alfredo Macharaviaya, vice president
Ramiro Vasquez Chambonnet, deputy secretary general

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT DENIES BORDER AIRPORT USED BY CONTRAS

PA011303 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0152 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] San Jose, 30 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Costa Rican Government denied today that an airport close to the Nicaraguan border is being used to deliver supplies to the contras.

The airport, located in Potrero Grande de Guanacaste, approximately 300 km north of this capital and close to the Nicaraguan border, was built during the previous administration.

Deputy Security Minister Rogelio Castro Pinto said there was no truth in a report carried by a U.S. daily newspaper, adding that the airport has never been used by the current administration -- which assumed power on 8 May -- to deliver supplies to the contras. Before that date, it was not the responsibility of the current Security Ministry authorities, Castro Pinto said during a news conference.

The official also denied that special U.S. units took part in the construction of the airport [words indistinct], headquartered in Panama, as having been in charge of the airport for tourist and forestry activities.

Castro Pinto added, however, that during the preceding administration of President Luis Alberto Monge, this firm authorized the government [words indistinct] due to the lack of police because of the resignation of 300 policemen, the Security Ministry withdrew the guards it had there. A few days later, and in view of rumors that it was possibly being used for drug trafficking or to help the Nicaraguan contras, surveillance was reinstated. "We can guarantee that it was never used" in the manner described by the U.S. newspaper, Castro emphasized.

"I do not think it was built with ill intentions," he said, noting that this firm [not further identified] has a tourist project in an area that extends approximately 6,000 hectares.

Castro Pinto stressed that THE NEW YORK TIMES reports will be investigated once all the evidence is available.

REDUCTION OF INTEREST PAYMENTS ON DEBT REQUESTED

PA012151 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 26 Sep 86 p 2

[By LA REPUBLICA's special correspondent Danilo Arias Madrigal]

[Text] New York -- Costa Rica has formally notified its commercial credit banks that it will not pay all the interests on the $1,5 billion it owes, and that effective July 1986 [date as published] it expects "understanding for Costa Rica and the banks' approval of a plan to adjust payments."

The official note was delivered to the commercial banks in New York by Finance Minister Fernando Naranjo and Eduardo Lizano, president of the Costa Rican Central Bank, following precise instructions from President Arias.

Lizano and Naranjo told journalists that Costa Rica's decision defines their position on a situation with those banks by which the interest payments of the debt absorbs resources the country needs for its development projects.

Naranjo and Lizano were accompanied by Ernesto Rohrmoser, [not further identified] and "now we will have to wait until 27 October to find out the banks' decision."

Based on information obtained from the three negotiators, the monthly average interest payment is too high, and Costa Rica is now asking the private banks to consider the so-called three "D's" in the case of Costa Rica, which are debt, development, and democracy.

The Costa Rican Government's view is that the country's development cannot and should not be sacrificed to pay the interest on the country's foreign debt.

According to the negotiators, Costa Rica's specific proposal to the banks "cannot be disclosed due to strategic reasons." However, they noted that it will be necessary to consider two things: that Costa Rica cannot continue making the same payments as in the past, that the future payments should not hinder the country's development, and that the country's interest payments should be reinvested in Costa Rica.

The negotiators did not elaborate on the reaction of the private banks, although it was evident that "Costa Rica's decision came as a surprise to the private banks here in New York."

We will now wait to see what happens as a result of Costa Rica's decision -- Costa Rica has not paid interest on its $1.5 billion debt for 3 months -- and also if this decision will affect its negotiations with the IMF, where a few days ago Naranjo fully explained the measures adopted by Costa Rica to adjust to some of the IMF recommendations.

It is also necessary to know if the private banks -- known for their indifference -- will consider that it is also to their benefit that Costa Rica develop and overcome the economic woes it has been experiencing for several years.

In the past, private banks have made no exceptions among countries, as they bluntly separate business from sentimentalism and productive investments from the political aspects in each country.

"We are confident that Costa Rica's proposal will be accepted. We will have to wait; however, the decision has been made and the banks have been notified." the three negotiators stressed.

EL SALVADOR

FMLN INFLICTS 16 CASUALTIES, DAMAGES HELICOPTER

PA020012 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpts] At 1030 on 28 September, a guerrilla unit of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade [BRAZ] attacked enemy troops of the 6th Brigade who were moving around El Urel farm. The demoralized troops of the thief, Colonel [Miguel Alfredo] Vasconcelos, did not answer our unit's fire. [passage omitted]

At 1500, on Sunday, 28 September, BRAZ guerrillas of the Commander Clelia Northern Group ambushed a military convoy that was going form the east to the west on the Inter-American Highway. This successful ambush was staged near Jalapa farm in Villa El Triunfo jurisdiction, Usulutan Department. The ambush was staged by using two Manel Jose Arce mines which hit the target: one of the [name indistinct] vehicles. As a result of this action, we inflicted 16 casualties, including the dead and wounded, on the puppet Army. After they fulfilled their mission, our fighters withdraw without any problem. [passage omitted]

At 1400, on 27 September, FMLN guerrillas of the Commander Arlen Column of the Luis Adalberto Diaz Detachment fired with rifles on a helicopter that was supporting the advance of the 5th Infantry Brigade troops. The fire hit the helicopter and damaged it. [passage omitted]

ANTEL ASKS FOR PROTECTION AS NEW STRIKE BEGINS

PA020248 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Raul Beltran report]

[Text] This is a special news bulletin for YSKL listeners. At the request of the ANTEL [National Telecommunications Administration], authorities this morning ordered security forces to implement the militarization of the several ANTEL offices in this capital, nearby villages, and in telecommunications centers. Early this morning, a strike called by the telecommunications workers began. Workers are demanding compliance with demands management approved and accepted a few months ago.

According to workers' spokesmen, they are awaiting a ruling by a labor judge recognizing the indemnity payment to the union's former secretary general. According to these sources, a labor judge had issued a favorable ruling, condemning ANTEL management. However, the spokesmen said that so far no indemnity has been paid to any of the labor leaders.

Moreover, ANTEL officials said the new strike is totally illegal. They also said the institutionis president had asked various security forces to provide security for the installations and not to militarize them.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT CEREZO ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PA302125 New York United Nations Television in Spanish 1906 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Speech by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo to the UN General Assembly -- live or recorded; broadcast in progress]

[Text] ... of incalculable consequences. However, it was not so. We found the road to peace through democratic participation, and it is precisely this participation that now imposes a duty on me. I must praise the participation of several sectors.

In the first place, I must express my appreciation to the Guatemalan people, to those middle class and popular sectors, which despite repression and the attempts to provoke despair, maintained their resistance, which was extended by democracy, and succeeded in creating the condition for the political opening that initiated this process.

I want to express my gratitude to the political leaders of various political parties who correctly understood the people's aspirations, thus escaping the opportunism of the leading elite, and the despair caused by repression. I particularly want to thank my party -- the Guatemalan Christian Democracy -- which even in the worst of times maintained its hope for the possibility of a solution. Over 300 people gave their lives for the democratic change and were an example which served to keep one's faith alive.

I also wish to express my appreciation to that generation of Army officers who in 1982 and 1983 decided to break with the plan, and contributed to creating the conditions for the emergence of a political process, thus avoiding the mistake of the autocratic government of the region, which involved brother peoples in continuous confrontation due to their intransigence.

The Catholic Church's decision to favor peace, democracy, and those most in need, contributed to keeping hopes alive, and to prudent selection by the popular sectors, on which it has a great deal of influence.

In the traditional and conservative economic sectors there were leaders who succeeded in creating interest in a democratic solution and who reopened discussions which were subsequently ruled out.

What can we say about the organized, popular sectors? Cooperatives and labor unions, which, despite being some of the main victims, chose peaceful participation with no other aims than to promote the emergence of a pluralist, modern society.

It is now our turn to rebuild Guatemala. The historical truth that I have just stated shows you why we -- Guatemalans -- can say the decision taken is to rebuild Guatemala through democracy. It is a collective decision. It is not merely the fruit of a group of successful revolutionaries, or of a single political party, but a decision of an entire people. Thus, it is not a short-term task, it goes beyond elections, and its main objective is to replace the repressed and anarchical society we have, with a free, pluralist, and institutionally ordered society that pursues the common well-being.

I was committed to lead the initial period, to coordinate the national effort to achieve that reconstruction. I must tell you that -- together with the nation -- the first dilemma we face is the natural impatience of several powerful sectors of the country. We have to answer many questions: What should be the pace of the change? Whom should it affect? Whom should it favor? In order to answer those and other questions, we decided to undertake a creative effort. We decided to seek our own answers, because it is precisely a crisis of the traditional models that we are experiencing.

Summarizing, I can tell you that we chose a far-reaching program that is not limited to my administration. I am now the temporary leader of this program. But, I decided to cooperate as a simple citizen -- with the person elected after me -- in this national work that will benefit future generations.

We want an organized society in which everyone can participate. A society that will favor national interests and not the interests of a single sector, group, or labor organization. We want a society that operates and organizes in terms of the human being in general -- men or women; Indian or Mestizo -- thus creating the appropriate conditions for their developments. We long for that kind of far-reaching society, and when we say this, we do so very seriously. So far, our will to build this society has overcome all obstacles, and there is not reason to stop doing so in the future.

We long for a society in which our past will not serve us in complaining and crying -- because we are tired of doing that -- or to be ashamed of it, because, after all, it is our past. Our past should serve us to forge our own identity and to build our own future. We want a society in which right and law will reign, in which there is room for disagreement, and in which peace is the result of a state that is aware of being able to use institutional mechanisms to resolve conflicts without resorting to force.

We want a society in which natural resources, as well as resources coming from men's efforts, are put at the service of everybody's needs, not only at the service of a few. We want a democratic society, one that is not considered a mere instrument to satisfy petty interests, but a way to seek perfection in human relations.

We have to redefine democracy, and by doing so we can clearly see taht the Guatemalan president has not been elected to be a mere administrator of the tragedy, but the leader of a people that wants to control its destiny.

I came here to tell you we intiated that long process that will lead us toward change because we think that changes are the result of processes, and not their cause. Thus, we are acting with energy, step by step, but prudently and patiently. We do not want to take a step backward -- we do not want to go back. By rejecting the urgings of the impatient ones, the opportunists, and those who could not overcome their pain, we are asking our people and the peoples of the world to help us carry our cross. We are not asking them to crucify us, but to glorify our effort, to contribute to the emergence of an exemplary humanity that casts its light and is not destroyed. I ask you all to recognize our hope. I ask you not to judge us by what we suffered, because I repeat, we Guatemalans already pay the price of suffering.

Aware of the Guatemalan people's decision, I proposed a plan to reach an agreement to determine the strategies and the processes of change. We are trying to achieve, as Aristides Calvani [former Venezuelan foreign minister] once said, a maximum degree of agreement within disagreement. We must work to reach these agreements and to find the stances that bring us together rather than those that separate us. We must reject the traditional dichotomy and learn to live together and accept one another as we are. We must promote a plurality of ideas.

From the very beginning, I realized this would be difficult, especially after some intellectuals said such an agreement would be impossible, as if the world had definitely rejected every possibility of reaching an agreement. This is quite normal. To reach an agreement, leaders must admit that they are not privy to the absolute truth. They must put aside opportunism and expediency and tackle the significant and the historical. It takes courage to pass up immediate recognition and settle for historical recognition. All in all, leaders must have a sense of strength and conviction of their own ideas and not be afraid to measure their ideas against the ideas of others. History proves that reason is not one-sided and that man sometimes refuses to remember history's lessons.

I am convinced that our national leaders will be capable of resolving this problem by seeking long-term rather than immediate solutions, for the good of the nation and not of personal interests, for historical rather than present recognition. I am absolutely sure the people will know how to differentiate between those who are working for them and those who work for their own personal interests. In short, our efforts are aimed at promoting the ideas that are new in our country.

In practice, we are trying to combine strategies and techniques that will be useful to achieve our goals. These goals were expressed in the national plan, approved by the people in December 1985 when -- in exercising their sovereign right -- they chose us to govern. These goals have also been described on previous occasions. The strategies aimed at achieving these goals can be summarized in three important short and medium-term policies that -- following the spirit of agreement and democracy which we wish to forget -- reject the traditional dichotomy because we do not wish to fall into polarization and confrontation. These policies cannot be defined in light of an economic model because no economic model can adapt to our situation. We are starting from the belief that a technique is nothing more than an instrument at the service of political decisions. We feel that man does not live for the economy but that economy must be used for the good of man. We refuse to reduce the conflicts of the world and modern society to the issue of good or bad, or to the East-West conflict. We prefer to abide by values rather than positions. For this reason, we prefer a pluralist democracy rather than any type of totalitarianism. This is what our three policies are based on.

A social policy to institutionalize democracy. In this field, the government is directed to create the basic institutional mechanisms for the solution of conflicts and to promote the constitutional rights of the Guatemalan people. The only limitations are those established by law. This policy has been strongly criticized internationally, but domestically it has probably been the most successful.

The constant peasant and trade union activity, the constant demands on the part of some organized sectors, and the constant -- and at times pitiless -- criticism on the part of the opposition, is the state's best proof of the freedom and safety guaranteed for the participation we are currently promoting in Guatemala, a country where, until just recently, expressing one's dissatisfaction was cause enough for repression. We are experiencing situations never before seen in the country which are becoming a common practice and way to exercise our rights. Appeals have been filed against the president; habeas corpus writs filed for cases that occurred during the government period have had positive results; organizations that demand the return of persons kidnapped in the past are being recognized. These organizations carry out constant and strong actions such as threatening a government official or surveillance but do not turn violent. All this has been done and to this moment, no politcal party or organization can say that they have been repressed, that there have been disappearances, or that one of their members has been tortured or murdered. In Guatemala -- like in any other country of the world -- the government cannot foresee or prevent the criminal actions carried out by the common criminal, terrorist, or extreme right organizations, as could occur. However, the Guatemalan Government is bent on acting strongly against any group or any type of organization that does not abide by the law and the guilty parties will be tried and punished.

In this field -- and trying to establish the guidelines for the social political actions -- the government guarantees the right to exercise constitutional rights by offering security for those who exercise these rights within the law. In the case of an incident that could be in violation of human rights, one may go before the Supreme Court of Justice or the Constitutional Court and demand that the government actions be corrected. All the social, political, trade, or human rights organizations must abide by the law and the Constitution. The government will enforce its right to punish offenders if these laws are broken. Until today, this right has been used with prudence and flexibility, aware of the situation we are experiencing.

It is necessary to mention that up to now all the social and labor conflicts the government or president have been asked to mediate have been resolved through agreements within the law and without the need to use force.

In the face of guerrilla activities, I wish to say a few words. In Guatemala there are still some sporadic subversive actions in the isolated areas of the north and northwest. These activities have been reduced to terrorist actions that hurt unnecessary victims and harm isolated Indian villages. It would seem they are trying to further burden those who do not deserve it; they are adding violence to the traditional problems of economic, social, and political abandonment. This makes it even more difficult and costly to attend to their most urgent needs. On our part -- in the face of guerrilla warfare -- we have adopted an attitude of legitimate defense of a process that belongs to the people. We have acted with understanding and prudence. At the same time, we have acted firmly. We have tried some guerrilla leaders, and we have pardoned those who surrendered voluntarily, slowly leaving the mountains as the process of political opening and respect was heard of in the remote areas. It is true that many of the people who got involved in the subversive actions in the past -- especially the peasants -- did so because they felt they had no other alternative. However, the success of the democratic opening and the awareness that they had been fooled by false promises from all sides made the choice of the armed struggle disintegrate. This had been their only solution to the national problem.

It is truly regrettable that the orthodox and methodological inflexibility of a movement now defeated still contributes to suffering in several rural population nuclei. In practice, this sterile struggle is only an obstacle for the development of the regions that were previously affected by violence. The democratic government will have to divert some resources that, instead of satisfying urgent needs, will be used to give protection and security to those who are forcibly involved in a lost, senseless cause.

As one peasant said to me: What right does a man have, who calls himself a revolutionry leader only because he wears an olive green uniform, to say that the people's decision is an error, and to oppose it with weapons in hand. People chose democracy, and the guerrilla movement lost that battle. The least they could do is accept the people's will.

As for me -- and on behalf of the Guatemalan Government -- as representative of the Guatemalan people, I urge the groups who continue harassing the government to revise their position, study the situation, and adhere to the people's will by rejoining the political and institutional activity in a country that is peacefully trying to establish a participatory, pluralist democracy. In Guatemala, there is a place for everyone.

In Guatemala, we went from the search for national security pursued in the past to a stability doctrine. Beneath the stability issue, we found a conceptual error, which in practice is the belief that insurgency is an objective in itself, thus forgetting the essential aspects of the well-being of the people.

Dogmatic attitudes turn the method into the objective, and not the end result. This minimal conceptual error led our Army to believe that national security was in itself an objective. This has begun to change. Now, as part of the doctrinal change in our country, we have clearly established that national security is not an objective in itself, but an instrument at the service of stability, and that along with development, it allows us to have a peaceful, harmonious social state that will result in the common well-being. That is to say, security and development are instruments at the service of stability, and stability is a condition for well-being.

The doctrine that the Guatemalan Government follows now is that of national stability, which promotes democracy and development. We have abandoned the national security doctrine.

Regarding the national economy, we had to face disorder, corruption, capital flight, and profiteering activities. We also face currency devaluation, and unemployment, along with the traditional problems caused by extremely low wages, concentration of means of production, and tax evasion.

Our developing democracy must then face the economic probelms by constrasting them with the firm decision of a people aware of its responsibility, which makes its contribution to the homeland, not in terms of its personal interest, but with full democratic vocation.

The government -- in representation of its people -- adopted a plan for economic reorganization through which we seek to stabilize our currency, to supply the country with the inputs necessary for production, and to open new lines of credit to balance out financial decisions that imposed certain economic conditions on the upper and middle classes to benefit those most in need. The economic plan has had positive results, but consensus through some form of settelement -- by means of which one reaches the highest level of agreement despite existing disagreement -- is the most important achievement. The success of the settlement is proven in the low level of economic and social problems during this administration.

The program for economic reorganization has already achieved some of its objectives, and set the guideline so the people will once again trust the government institutions without resorting to violence, thus acting as a new model of social contract. The most tangible result of this new awareness is the peace and the economic dynamism that national production has placed at the services of all Guatemalans. However, we must also go from international isolation to a policy of active neutrality. The polarization, confrontation, and intolerance that caused a tragedy in Guatemala led the country to isolation and to being viewed with indifference by some governments in the past. This resulted in serious political, financial, and commercial consequences: Our country lost credibility with the international community, sources of foreigh financing were considerably restricted, and our trade, diplomatic, and political relations were also affected.

At the end of the 1970's and beginning of the 1980's, there was a defensive attitude among the governments. The negative image created by those governments resulted in a distorted view of our processes, our attitudes, and values. Without denying the seriousness of our past reality and the keenness of the confrontation, exaggerations led the situation to a point where reality was distorted even to those of us who were actors and participants in the drama. There was a conpunction to deform events by those of us experiencing it, and by those judging us.

One fact is absolutely true: violence turned into the common denominator. There was an atmosphere of violence; it could be felt in the air; it conditioned each of our attitudes. In spite of this -- probably because of our magical and utopian culture, because of our ancestral humanism, because of our religious beliefs -- instead of making violence a generalized way of life, we systematically and permanently rejected authoritarian governments and violence as a political instrument. This rejection of tragedy, imposition, prepotency, and confrontation is the foundation of the people's attitude toward democracy; it is the basis for their internal nonviolent support and their search for peace abroad. The Guatemalan people aspire to peace, thus their support of the theory of agreement as a work method for the new democratic government, and of the theory of active neutrality in regional affairs. In the substratum of Guatemalan society, the decision to sever with the past and seek an optimistic future will condition the attitudes of all the political and social sectors that have existed for many years, and will convince the electorate.

Thus, the government's decision to look to the future and not to the past -- because due to the vividness of the struggle many groups involved in the confrontation would be affected -- and instead of creating conditions for agreement and democratic institutionalization, there would be a new confrontation. However, because we cannot deny histroy, we have tried to strengthen the judicial system so that it can be the legal and peaceful means of demanding the implementation of justice. The government and the president will face the historic truth, the Supreme Court, the regular courts, and the desire for justice.

In this concrete phenomenon, we also find reason for the meager possibilities of success among organized groups that seek vengeance through the judicial system. These groups are expressions of the pain caused by the tragedy. They belong to the past and contribute nothing to the future. In the international field -- and especially regarding our Central American region -- this rejection of violence and the Guatemalan people's yearning for peace, provided us with the foundation to reject a conflict between neighboring countries, and a persistence in searching for diplomatic, negotiated solutions and for a permanent instrument of reconciliation and agreement.

Therefore, we proclaimed our active neutrality, supported the Contadora Group efforts without any hesitation, and proposed the creation of a Central American parliament at a presidential summit held in Esquipulas, Guatemala. I realize it is necessary to back some of the statements on which our position is based and which define our international position with actions. We want international relations without any ideological complex. One of the basic principles that guides our political activities is ideological pluralism. We reaffirm the right of peoples and individuals to uphold their ideological convictions and promote the model of society they consider suitable. We believe that pluralism in a democratic society is fundamental for peace. Hence, our reaffirmation of our active neutrality is not necessarily an ideological neutrality. We are in favor of democracy in the world, and we reaffirm the peoples' right to openly participate in determining their own destiny. We do not believe in authoritian governments of any kind, as we do not recognize the right of any group, party, or ruling elite to limit popular sovereignty. However, at the same time, we are not afraid of maintaining relations with any government that legitimately represents its people, regardless of its ideology. We will demand from them relations based on mutual respect and we will strongly protest any phsical attack against our territory while at the same time commiting outselves to not carrying out any such action against anyone, except in exercising of our legitimate right to defense.

We proclaim the need for mutual respect. In the inter-related world in which we live, international organizations have made valuable judgments concerning the actions of member-countries. In addition, in the modern international panorama there is no president or head of state in the world who each day will not have to face in one way or another the messages of protest, criticisms, or requests for support from all kinds of organizations. The Guatemalan democratic government is not worried about the comments or even criticisms from other governments on its actions. We only ask they be willing to listen to us, to discuss our objections, to respect our reality, and to analyze our situation objectively.

Our country is open to visitors, as we want them to have a first-hand view of our reality. We are open to suggestions or contributions that will improve our government. In other words, we are seeking peace. We do not want our past and our sufferings to be ridiculed. We reject the direct aggression of one country against another. Historically, Central America has been the victim of open or covert military aggressions, and we are rejecting the idea that this should continue in Guatemala.

I must say that, in the past, these aggressions have come from countries that have diverse ideologies. In response to the aggressions that could lead to international conflicts, we propose diplomacy and political methods as an alternative; hence, our activities and our active neutrality. We cannot justify or explain regional wars that only result in destruction and death, nor do we accept that there is a right -- international or ideological -- to create confrontations between brothers. We -- the Guatemalans -- say that violence, whether it is called revolutionary or whatever, is at this historical moment an obstacle to development in Central America because funds are allotted for arms and not to satisfy our needs.

I have stated Guatemala's neutrality in response to the differences that may emerge among the Central American countries. I have also stated our definite diplomatic and political interest in promoting understanding and integration mechanisms as well as our definite support of peaceful, democratic, and pluralist movements. Because of this -- in response to the Nicaraguan problem -- we sympathize with the political parties peacefully struggling for an opening that will lead to their participation. Without taking sides regarding the current armed struggle, we believe the reasons for the struggle would decrease to the extent the political spaces are broadened without ideological prejudices, with pluralistic attitudes, and unconditionally respecting the social and political sectors of the opposition.

In this effort, it is undeniable that the two great powers will play a very important role, and that they have a great historical responsibility. The world has been affected by the constant rivalry between them, a rivalry that has caused national struggles and international confrontations, at time -- and we must admit this -- through their joint initiatives or due to requests from national political groups, but in both cases with similar consequences.

Regarding Latin America and especially Central America, where we will always be forced to take the United States into account in one way or another, direct or indirect Soviet influence has given some of our national political confrontations an international flavor, and there is the risk that inter-American problems will become part of what now is called the East-West conflict. We intend to escape this possibility, and we reject war and armed clashes because Central America's strategic position makes it vulnerable to the possibility of becoming a part of that conflict. If we do not act prudently in response to the current historic situation, our regional governments will also bear the great responsibility of causing or preventing a holocaust.

The moment calls for a break from orthodox patterns, for a rejection of conflictive alignments, and for a reaffirmation of our priorities -- first, national interests, second, regional interests, and last, international interests. Therefore, on behalf of the men and women of my country who are tired of violence and helpessness and eager for political stability to achieve development, I dare to ask the great powers to end their competition to gain our territories, and to hold dialogue to determine how to help us and not how to destroy us. We welcome all those who want to contribute to the consolidation of democracy in our countries so that our people and not computers decide our nations' fates.

I firmly believe that the developed nations in Europe and the East can play a very special role in this drama to achieve moderation in the handling of our conflicts and to support human development upon the foundation of democracy and pluralism. In case of a world war, the countries of those regions and ours would have the doubtful honor of sharing the risk of seeing our hopes for a better future dashed.

As president of the Guatemalans, aware of the current historical moment, I offer my services to all countries so that with the participation of our magical country, full of history and hope, we can contribute to the emergence of the humanity of light [humanidad luz] and to the realization of the utopia that led to the foundation of this respectable organization after World War II, to seek and achieve the consolidation of peace. Thank you very much. [applause]

HONDURAS

ARMY CHANGES EXPECTED TO AFFECT POLITICS

PA010411 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The changes in the top-level military echelons will certainly affect the country's political activities; it is not true that these changes are strictly an internal matter exclusively the responsibility of the Armed Forces. [National Congress President] Carlos Orbin Montoya might benefit from this, and Rafael Leonardo Callejas lost some good friends who may have been decisive in future presidential elections.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] Colonels Guillermo Thuman Cordon, Lufty Azzad Matute, William Thomas Said Speer, and Dagoberto Aspra Salgado were removed from their top-level posts in the Honduran Armed Forces' leadership. It was officially reported that the post commander general of the Army has been assumed by Brig Gen Humberto Regalado Hernandez, commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces. However, there is no information about Col Guillermo Thuman Cordon's future.

Likewise, an official bulletin reported that other changes will be carried out. Col Cesar Maradiaga's family was quite concerned at noon today; they do not know where he is. He reportedly left his house to assume another important post within the Armed Forces' military-administrative sector, but has disappeared, and no one knows where he is. All of this has caused some conjecture.

According to some observers, this purge is a consolidation of the officers who opposed the reorganization that cost Gen Walter Lopez Reyez his post. On that occasion, he demanded some internal changes; the changes have now been made, consolidating those who opposed Gen Walter Lopez Reyes. The changes have consolidated the fifth promotion, which opposed the purge of Col Roberto Nunez Montes following the charges presented during the infamous Clear Night Operation. Believe it or not, the purge was caused by the Clear Night Operation and many of us will not believe that [former National Party Deputy] Roberto Zelaya lied when issuing the charges reported by all the news media. He was attacked because someone was out to get his business of supplying the Nicaraguan contras.

According to the last unofficial reports, two young and prestigious officers -- Col Alvaro Romero Salgado and Lt Col Mario Amaya Amaya -- will lead two important military units -- the 3d Infantry Battalion, with headquarters in San Pedro Sula, and the 4th Infantry Battalion, with headquarters in La Ceiba. Col Carlos Antonio Reyes Barahona this morning presided over the dismissal of personnel in the Armored Cavalry Regiment, where he has replaced Col William Thomas Said Speer. Other changes will be learned tomorrow if the general command authorized the officers in the public relations directorate to issue another bulletin.

Tonight, we are worried about private and foreign investments. The news from Honduras decidedly does not help us to obtain a better credibility as a country . All kinds of conjectures abound abroad, so it is necessarsy to issue an official statement. According to our information, all this consolidates the position ofCol Leonel Riera Lunatti, who is now commander of the FUSEP [Public Security Forces]. Rafael Leonardo Callejas has lost important friends in the Armed Forces; Carlos Montoya will begin from point zero because a zealous enemy has been removed from a position, which could interfere in his presidential plans.

The Armed Forces are facing a tough test; we all hope this will not lead to negative consequences for our country. The civilians have a right to know what is happening within the Armed Forces; although they are the armed branch of the people, no Army can last without a solid rearguard -- and that is what all the Hondurans are. [end recording]

The situation has been reported on the international level and very serious commentaries are being made in countries that should not intervene in our internal affairs because it is highly inconvenient. Honduras has undoubtedly attracted a lot of attention due to the contras' presence, the brazenness of Washington's spokesmen -- who do not hesitate in mocking our government officials -- and because the road for peace to Central America passes through Tegucigalpa.

Colonels To Leave Country

PA011722 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 30 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] It was learned yesterday in Tegucigalpa that the Armed Forces Higher Council will reportedly send abroad four colonels who were opposed to the Army reshuffle.

It was also learned that three other colonels -- including Guillermo Thuman Cordon -- will reportedly be subject to disciplinary measures, as determined by the High Command.

Meanwhile, it was reported yesterday that Armed Forces Commander General Humberto Regalado Hernandez was in Miami when the military changes took place over the weekend, and had to return quickly.

While abroad, Gen Regalado Hernandez was informed of the action taken by the Armed Forces Higher Council, which he "endorsed."

Among the colonels who will reportedly be sent abroad in October are Thomas Said Spear and Hector Aplicano, who will reportedly be appointed military attaches in Venezuela and Mexico, respectively.

As of yesterday, there was no information as to where Colonels Cesar Maradiaga, Armed Forces G-2, and another colonel by the name of Borjas, who was the commander of Battalion 316 -- also of Military Intelligence -- would be transferred.

It was said that Col Borjas will reportedly be replaced by a colonel by the name of Villatoro, who as of last week was second in command under Colonel Roberto Nunez Montes in the Military Intelligence Command of the Armed Forces Staff.

The last of the colonels who will reportedly be removed is Dagoberto Aspra Salgado, who yesterday was at his home in the Loarque neighborhood in Tegucigalpa.

It was learned that Colonel Carlos Reyes Barahona, commander of the 4th Infantry Battalion headquartered in La Caiba, Atlantida, was appointed commander of the Armored Cavalry Regiment (Recabli), replacing Said Speer.

Colonel Alvaro Romero, who as of last week had been assigned to the Armed Forces Staff, was appointed commander of the 4th Infantry Battalion.

In addition, Colonel Admundo Alcerro Prudoth, formerly director of the Communications School, was appointed commander of the Armed Forces Logistical Support Command (Calffaa), replacing Colonel Juan Lopez Grijalva, whose fate is unknown.

It was also learned that Colonel Juan Ramon Pena, former commander of the Presidential Honor Guard, was appointed director of the Armed Forces Command and Staff School, replacing Colonel Hector Aplicano.

LA TRIBUNA tried to interview the military officers mentioned in this report, but the guards posted outside their residences said they were not home. We also tried to contact them by phone at the end of this edition, but were unable to reach them.

MINISTRY REAFFIRMS RIGHT OVER SERRANILLA BANK

PA010418 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0146 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 29 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Foreign Ministry has informed the Sandinist government that Nicaragua does not and will never have jurisdiction over the Serranilla Bank, located in the Caribbean Sea.

On 2 August, Colombia and Honduras signed a maritime delimitation agreement stating that the South American country will have jurisdiction over three-fourths of the keys. Cuba, Jamaica, and Grand Cayman Island also claim sovereignty over the keys, as well as Nicaragua and Colombia.

On 8 September, Nicaragua rejected signing the treaty by sending a note to the Honduran Foreign Ministry. The Honduran reply was delivered today to Danilo Abud Vivas, the Nicaraguan ambassador in Tegucigalpa.

"My government believes that the treaty in question is an expression of the sovereign will of two states to establish a maritime border in areas in which Nicaragua does not and will never have any jurisdiction," states the letter signed by Honduran Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras. The letter added that Nicaragua "cannot historically, geographically, or legally claim the keys."

According to Lopez Contreras, "by signing the maritime delimination treaty, Honduras and Colombia reasserted their indisputable rights to the circumsscribed region. Therefore, the Honduran Government believes Nicaragua's claims are unjustifiable and unnaceptable." The document signed by Honduras and Colombia has yet to be ratified by both Congresses.

Different public opinion sectors in Honduras describe the signing of the treaty as violating the constitution and surrending sovereignty to another state. According to the Honduran Constitution, the Serranilla Bank is a Honduran possession, and according to several congressmen -- mostly from the opposition -- the treaty will not be ratified.

Delimitation Suspension Request

PA011931 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Report By Guillermo Castellanos]

[Text] Deputy Efrain Reconco Murillo, moving ahead of developments, last night gave our desk at the National Congress a copy of a motion he will present before that chamber when it discusses the maritime delimitation treaty between the Republics of Honduras and Colombia. This treaty deals with the heavily commented on and polemical issue involving the Serranilla Bank. The text of the motion is as follows:

1. Temporarily suspend the discussion on the maritime delimitation treaty signed by the Republics of Honduras and Colombia on 2 August 1986 until an overall policy to delimit maritime borders with states along the Atlantic Ocean and the historical bays on the Pacific Ocean [as heard] is established.

2. Authorize the Executive Branch, in keeping with international law, to resort to the United Nations to reach an agreement to delimit our maritime borders with all neighboring states, or negotiate with each one on an individual basis.

Once the corresponding ruling is handed down, it should be presented to this sovereign National Congress, which will take further steps.

SANDINISTS REPORTEDLY KILL, INJURE FISHERMEN

PA020101 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 29 Sep 86 p 38

[Article by Juan Ramon Aguilera Z. -- quotation marks as published]

[Text] Choluteca -- At noon, 5 August, Sandinists captured Hondurans Juan Antonio Medina and Ricardo Pinel Oseguera, residents of this city's La Libertad neighborhood, who were fishing for shrimp in front of the Cedeno resort area, Golfo de Fonseca.

The Hondurans were asked to turn themselves in. After they entered the gunboat, they were put facedown on the floor. The Sandinists began to hit them with the butts of their rifles on the backs, legs, and head to get them to tell how many garrisons the Honduran officers had in the ports of Amapala, San Lorenzo, and Cedeno.

Since Juan Antonio Medina Barralaga did not answer, the Sandinists continued hitting him in the spine, paralyzing his legs. Now he can only walk with is mother's help.

During his journey to Punta Arenas in Cosiguina, Juan Antonio Medina Barralaga said he heard some shots. He thought it was some sort of strategy to get in contact with their allies. However, he later realized what happpened when they told him to pick up the body of a man who had been shot in the head and him toss out to sea. I refused to, and told them that I would neve toss my companion and friend into the sea, and if they wanted to kill me, to go ahead. This was Ricardo Pinel Oseguera, my faithful work companion." "I do not know if they tossed my companion Ricardo into the sea or if they buried him, because when I woke up semiconscious, I was in a Nicaraguan jail."

Professor Oscar Rodriguez, owner of 16 outboard motor shrimp launches, was identified as a friend of the "contras." When they showed the detainee a photograph, they asked him if he knew him; this so-and-so is our enemy and a friend of the "contras." Likewise, they also showed him photographs of people in Choluteca slated to be purged. From the above, we can surmise that we have Sandinist spies here who are in charge of taking those pictures and sending them back to their country.

The fisherman was released on 25 September and returned through the La Fraternidad border post. He told us he had a lot of difficulties on his trip back from Managua. He said since he was paralyzed, he had to ask some kind people to help him board buses he had to take.

NICARAGUA

PROTEST NOTE SENT TO HONDURAN GOVERNMENT

PA012205 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Sep 86 p 5

[Protest note sent by Nicaraguan Acting Foreign Minister Jose Leon Talavera to Honduran Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras -- date not given]

[Text] His Excellency Carlos Lopez Contreras, foreign relations minister, Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

Mr Minister:

I address Your Excellency in reference to the serious incidents that I hereby present:

On 25 September, 1985, at 0045 in Vado Ancho, Chinandega Department, a power pylon was sabotaged with explosives. The following day, at 0919, EPS troops investigating the described incident in the area were harassed with rifle fire by members of the Honduran Army.

Later, at approximately 0930 and 1000, another EPS patrol went to the same area and was also attacked by five members of the Honduran Army.

The Nicaraguan Government hereby presents its formal protest to the Honduran Government for this unjustified attack.

Nicaragua hereby requests that the Honduran authorities carry out a complete investigation leading to the punishment of the Honduran soldiers responsible, and to the adoption of urgent measures avoiding the repetition in the future of such regrettable incidents as this one, which are incompatible with the fundamental principles of coexistence that comprise the behavior obligations among states.

I take this opportunity to reiterate, your Excellency, my highest appreciation and esteem.

Jose Leon Talavera, acting foreign minister.

RISQUET RECEIVES DPRK'S YANG HYONG-SOP

FL011809 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1709 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Jorge Risquet Valdes, Politburo member and secretary of the party's Central Committee, welcomed Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK. During the fraternal meeting opinions were exchanged on the present international situation and on common interests.

Both officials pointed to the close bonds of friendship and solidarity which exist between Cuba and Korea. They also exchanged information on the preparations for the meeting of Latin American political parties to support the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea, which will take place in Havana on 11-13 December.

AGERPRES CITES BULGARIAN DELEGATE AT CDR MEETING

AU291447 Bducharest AGERPRES in English 1307 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Havana (AGERPRES) 29/9/1986 -- In behalf of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the participants in the Third Congress of Revolution Defence Committee of Cuba were addressed a message of salute presented by Iosif Uglar, member of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party, deputy chairman of the SDUF.

PAP NOTES VISIT BY POLISH DELEGATION

LD011415 Warsaw PAP in English 1028 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Havana, Oct. 1 -- A delegation of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) led by vice-chairman of the PRON National Council Zdzislaw Pilecki wound up its visit to Cuba, paid at the invitation of the authorities of the Committees for the Defence of the Revolution (CDR). The delegation took part in the 3rd congress of the CDR, the largest organisation in Cuba.

During the congress, Zdzislaw Pilecki delivered a speech on PRON activities.

PRON vice-chairman held talks with members of the Communist Party of Cuba CC, who had been re-elected chairman of the CDR, Armando Acosta Cordero. The talk focused on further consolidation of cooperation between the PRON and CDR, on the basis of a joint agreement signed two years ago. PRON representatives held a number a meetings with other delegations attending the congress, from Angola, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and other states.

During the talks, the sides stressed the significance of joint actions in favour of maintaining peace in the world, putting an end to the arms race, establishing a new international economic order and international economic security.

ESPIN HEADS NEW CRIME PREVENTION COMMISSION

FL011352 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] The National Prevention and Social Attention Commission [La comision nacional de prevencion y atencion social] has been established at the Council of State headquarters in Havana.

The ceremony installing the commission, which was presided over by Politburo members Osmani Cienfuegos, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, and Vilma Espin, outlined the characteristics and fundamental goals of the commission as well as the projections of the work the commission will complete during its first stage.

The commission is created from Law Decree No 95, 1986, and the fundamental goal is to channel the efforts of organizations and organisms in the struggle against crime and any other actions contrary to the norms of our socialist society as well as working to eradicate their causes and conditions.

The National Prevention and Social Attention Commission is presided over by Comrade Vilma Espin, president of the Federation of Cuban Women, and includes 21 organizations from the state's central administration and political and mass organizations.

The commission is under the Council of Ministers and will have its counterpart in every province and municipality and will report to the executive committee of the people's government in every instance.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO BULGARIA -- The Council of State has appointed Comrade Manuel Perez Hernandez Ambassador from the Republic of Cuba to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [Excerpt] [Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Oct 86 FL]

BRUNSWIJK AIRSTRIP ATTACK FAILS; 3 REBELS KILLED

FL011601 Paris AFP in English 1509 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Paramaribo, Oct 1 (AFP) -- The Suriname Army last Saturday night repelled an attack by anti-government forces on an airstrip at Moengo, 90 kilometers (75 miles) east of here, the SURINAME NEWS AGENCY (SNA) reported Wednesday.

The agency said the rebels were followers of Ronny Brunswijk, a former bodyguard of Suriname's leader Desi Bouterse who has claimed a spate of guerrilla attacks in the country since last July.

The rebel forces, led by a certain Django [no further expansion provided], had sought to take over the airstrip at Moengo, a mining town in Marowijne, to allow a plane carrying arms for the group to land there, the SNA said.

It added that the plane awaited was probably the one hijacked by rebels in the south-east of the country on September 25. There was still no news Wednesday of the pilot of the hijacked plane, who is the son of Suriname's minister of sports and youth affairs [Orlando Franklin van Amson].

Army troops defending the airstrip killed two of the assailants and arrested a third, Alfred Sante, a head teacher from the Marowijne area, the agency said. Mr Sante, who admitted he had functioned as a medical assistant during the attack, said a third guerrilla had been killed.

Three other members of the guerrilla group have been arrested owing to information supplied by Mr Sante, who said he had been recruited on the promise that he would be appointed minister of education if the Brunswijk group gained power, the agency said.

Fighting in recent weeks between rebel and government troops have led to about 10 deaths on the Army side, and a dozen soldiers have been captured, according to the government.

FINANCE MINISTER REJECTS IMF'S CREDIT CONDITIONS

FL291228 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Suriname's minister of finance will hold talks in Washington this week with the IMF. So far, Suriname has rejected the fund's credit conditions, which include the reduction of the number of civil servants and also a devaluation of Suriname's guilder. The Surinamese finance minister is now said to be willing to consider devaluation of the currency.